

VOW

Vouch. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation.

What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed? one that in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the *vouch* of very malice itself? *Shaksp. Othello.*

VOUCHER. *n. f.* [from *vouch*.] One who gives witness to any thing.

Better to starve,
Than crave the hire which first we do deserve:
Why in this wolfish gown should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needful *voucher*? *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

The stamp is a mark, and a public *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight, and of such a fineness, *i. e.* has so much silver in it. *Locke.*

All the great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spektator, N. 253.*

I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity of them, which it behoves me to declare, since the *vouchers* themselves will be far from lost. *Pope.*

TO VOUCHSAFE. *v. a.* [from *vouch* and *safe*.]
1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.
2. To condescend to grant.

He grew content to mark their speeches, then marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to like their company, and lastly to *vouchsafe* conference. *Sidney.*

Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two? —
—Two thousand, fair woman, and I'll
vouchsafe thee hearing. *Shaksp. Lear.*

But if the sense of touch seem such delight
Beyond all other, think the same *vouchsafed*
To cattle and each beast. *Milton.*

It is not said by the apostle, that God *vouchsafed* to the heathens the means of salvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will have none of those, to whom the sound of the gospel never reached. *South's Sermons.*

TO VOUCHSAFE. *v. n.* To design; to condescend; to yield.
Do I not see Zeluzane, who does not think a thought which is not first weigh'd by wisdom and virtue? doth not the *vouchsafe* to love me with like ardour? *Sidney, b. ii.*

Vouchsafe, divine perfection of a woman,
Of these supposed crimes to give me leave
By circumstance but to acquit myself. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*

VOUCHSAFE. *n. f.* [from *vouchsafe*.] Grant; condescension.

The infinite superiority of God's nature, places a vast disparity betwixt his greatest communicated *vouchsafements*, and his boundless, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable perfections. *Boyle.*

Vow. *n. f.* [from *vovus*, Fr. *vovus*, Lat.]
1. Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions is consecrated to a particular purpose.

The gods are deaf to hot and peevish *vows*;
If you take that *vow* and that with to be all one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a *vow*. *Hammond.*

She *vows* for his return, with vain devotion, pays. *Dryd.*
2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever women spoke. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Those who wear the woodbine on their brow,
Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow*;
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*

TO VOW. *v. a.* [from *vovus*, Fr. *vovus*, Lat.] To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power.

David often *vowed* unto God the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving in the congregation. *Hooker.*

To Master Harvey, upon some special consideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenser.*

Vow and pay unto the Lord. *Pf. lxxvi.*

When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the possession of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his public worship, and the ministers thereof, they are not now arbitrable, nor to be revoked. *Spelman.*

Whoever sees these irreligious men,
With burden of a sickness, weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And *vowing* of their love to ev'ry saint. *Davies.*

This plant Latius, from his town he wall'd,
Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd:
And last, in honour of his new abode,
He *vowed* the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden.*

TO VOW. *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.
Do not see how unregarded now
That piece of beauty passes? *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

There was a time, when I did *vow*
To that alone: but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

UP

UP. *n. f.* [from *up*, Fr. *up*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself.

I distinguish letters into *vowels* and consonants, yet not wholly upon their reason, that a *vowel* may be founded alone, a consonant not without a *vowel*; which will not be found all true; for many of the consonants may be founded alone, and some joined together without a *vowel*, as bl. ll. and as we pronounce the latter syllable of people, rifle. *Holder.*

Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an elision. *Beaune.*

VOWFELOW. *n. f.* [from *vow* and *fellow*.] One bound by the same vow.

Who are the votaries,
That are *vowfellows* with this virtuous king? *Shaksp.*

VOYAGE. *n. f.* [from *viage*, Fr.]
1. A travel by sea.

Guyon forward 'gan his *viage* make,
With his black palmer, that him guided fill. *Fairy Queen.*

Our ships went sundry *viages*, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantick and Mediterranean seas. *Bacon.*

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *viage*; contented to sit in the cabin when the winds were allay'd, but ready to resume the helm when the storm arose. *Prior.*

2. Course; attempt; undertaking. A low phrase.
If he should intend his *viage* towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on his head. *Shaksp. Lear.*

If you make your *viage* upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

3. The practice of travelling.
All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *viage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

TO VOYAGE. *v. n.* [from *viage*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by sea.
For *voyaging* to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Thus refus'd to impart the baneful trust. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO VOYAGE. *v. a.* To travel; to pass over.
I with pain
Voyag'd th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

VOYAGER. *n. f.* [from *viage*, Fr. from *viage*.] One who travels by sea.

Didst not in thy constant travelling
To do as other *voyagers*, and make
Some turns into less creeks, and wisely take
Fresh water at the Heliconian spring. *Dante.*

How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can best tell. *Cheyne.*

Deny your vessels, ye deny in vain;
A private *voyager* I pass the main. *Pope's Odyssey.*

UP. *adv.* [up, Saxon; up, Dutch and Danish.]
1. Aloft; on high; not down.

From those two Mytilene brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things, now up now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play. *Knight's Hist. of the Turks.*

Thither his course he bends; but up or down,
By center, or eccentric, hard to tell,
Or longitude. *Milton.*

2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest.
Helen was not up? was she? *Shaksp. Lear.*

His chamber being commonly stived with suitors, when he was up, he gave his legs, arms, and breast to his servants to dress him; his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Watson.*

3. In the state of being risen from a seat.
Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was up. *Addison.*

4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment.
Now morn with rosy light had streak'd the sky,
Up rose the sun, and up rose Emily;
Address'd her early steps to Cynthia's face. *Dryden.*

5. In a state of being built.
Up with my tent; here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—well, all's one for that. *Shaksp. Lear.*

6. Above the horizon.
As soon as the sun is up, set upon the city. *Judas.*

7. To a state of advancement.
Till we have wrought ourselves up into this degree of christian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury.*

8. In a state of exaltation.
Those that were up themselves, kept others low;
Those that were low themselves held others hand,
Ne suffered them to rise, or greater grow. *Fairy Queen.*

Henry the fifth is crown'd; up vanity!
Down royal state! all you sage counsellors hence. *Shaksp. Lear.*

9. In a state of climbing.
In a state of infurrection.

The gentle archbishop of York is up
With well-appointed powers. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

Rebels there are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shaksp. Lear.*

UP

UPB

Then hast fir'd me; my soul's up in arms,
And mans each part about me. *Dryden.*

11. In a state of being increased, or raised.
Grief and passion are like floods raised in little brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly up, and if the concernment be pour'd unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.
As a boar whetting his teeth, up comes a fox to him. *L'Estrange.*

13. From younger to elder years.
I am ready to die from my youth up. *Pf. lxxxviii.*

14. Up and down. Dispersely; here and there.
Abundance of them are seen scattered up and down like to many little islands when the tide is low. *Addison.*

Up and down. Backward and forward.
Our desire is, in this present controversy, not to be carried up and down with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather positively to lead on the minds of the simpler sort by plain and easy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itself do make manifest what is truth. *Hooker, b. v.*

The skipping king he rambled up and down,
With shallow jesters. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a falling blow, now flukes again;
Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;
Now back he gives, then rushes on amain. *Daniel.*

Thou and death
Shall dwell at ease, and up and down unseen
Wing silently the buxom air. *Milton.*

On this windy sea of land, the fiend
Walk'd up and down alone, bent on his prey. *Milton.*

What a miserable life dost thou lead, says a dog to a lion, to run starving up and down thus in woods. *L'Estrange.*

—She moves! life wanders up and down
Through all her face, and lights up every charm. *Addison.*

16. Up to. To an equal height with.
Tantalus was punished with the rage of an eternal thirst, and set up to the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addison.*

17. Up to. Adequately to.
The wisest men in all ages have lived up to the religion of their country, when they law nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*

They are determined to live up to the holy rule, by which they have oblig'd themselves to walk. *Atterbury.*

We must not only mortify all these passions that solicit us, but we must learn to do well, and act up to the positive precepts of our duty. *Rogers's Sermons.*

18. Up with. A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

She, quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with'd her fist, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wife:
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

It is added to verbs, implying some accumulation, or increase.
If we could number up those prodigious swarms that settled in every part of the Campagna of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any six parts of Europe of the same extent. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

20. Up, interject.
A word exhorting to rise from bed.
Up, up! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;
Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey. *Pope.*

22. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.
Up then, Melpomene, the mournful muse of nine;
Such cause of mourning never hadst afore.
Up, grisly ghosts; and up my useful rime;
Matter of mirth now shalt thou have no more. *Spenser.*

But up, and enter now into full bliss.
Up, up, for honour's sake; twelve legions wait you,
And long to call you chief. *Milton.*

Up, prep. From a lower to a higher part; not down.
In going up a hill, the knees will be most weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

TO UPBARE. *v. a.* preter. *upbare*; part. pass. *upborn*. [up and bare.]
1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation.
Upborn with indefatigable wings. *Milton.*

Rang'd in a line the ready racers stand,
Start from the goal, and vanish o'er the strand:
Swift as on wings of wind, upborn they fly,
And drif of ruffing dust involve the sky. *Pope.*

2. To raise aloft.
This with pray'r,
Or one short sigh of human breath, upborn,
E'en to the seat of God. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A monstrous wave upborn
The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore. *Pope.*

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3. To support from falling.
Vital pow'rs 'gan wax both weak and wan,
For want of food and sleep; which two upbear,
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Fairy Queen.*

TO UPBraid. *v. a.* [upbraid, upbreidan, Saxon.]
1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful.

The fathers, when they were upbraid'd, with that defect, comforted themselves with the meditation of God's most gracious nature, who did not therefore the less accept of their hearty affection. *Hooker, b. v.*

It seem'd in me
But as an honour snatch'd with boist'rous hand,
And I had many living to upbraid
My gain of it by their affluences,
Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

If you refuse your aid, yet do not
Upbraid us with our distress. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Vain man! how long wilt thou thy God upbraid?
And, like the roaring of a furious wind,
Thus vent the vile distemper of thy mind?
How cunningly the forcerels display
Her own transgressions, to upbraid me mine. *Milton.*

'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must upbraid you with it, that because you need not write, you will not. *Dryden.*

You may the world of more defects upbraid,
That other works by nature are unmade;
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

2. To object as matter of reproach.
Those that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raised: for it doth upbraid unto them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them. *Bacon.*

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge or upbraid to them those small remains of ancient piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left. *Sprat.*

May they not justly to our climes upbraid,
Shortness of night, and penury of shade. *Prior.*

3. To urge with reproach.
I have too long born
Your blunt upbraidings, and your bitter scoffs. *Shaksp.*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own conscience. *Decey of Piety.*

4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.

Ev'ry hour
He flashes into one gross crime or other;
His knights grow riotous, and he himself upbraids us
On ev'ry trifle. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth liberally, and upbraideth not. *Ja. i. 5.*

Be ashamed of upbraiding speeches before friends: and after thou hast given upbraid not. *Ecclus. xli. 22.*

5. To bring reproach upon; to shew faults by being in a state of comparison.

Ah, my son, how evil fits it me to have such a son, and how much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness? *Sidney.*

The counsel which I cannot take,
Instead of healing, but upbraids my weakness. *Addison.*

6. To treat with contempt. Not in use.
There also was that mighty monarch laid,
Low under all, yet above all in pride;
That name of native fire did foul upbraid,
And would, as Ammon's son, be magnify'd. *Fairy Queen.*

UPBRAIDINGLY. *adv.* By way of reproach.
The time was, when men would learn and study good things, not envy those that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *B. Johnson.*

TO UPBRAVE. *v. a.* [A word formed from upbraid by Spenser, for the sake of a rhyming termination.] To shame.

Vile knight,
That knights and knighthood dost with shame upbraid,
And strew'st th' example of thy childish might,
With silly, weak, old women thus to fight. *Spenser.*

UPBROUGHT. *part. pass.* of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured.

Divinely wrought,
And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,
And with the crew of blessed saints upbrought,
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn. *Spenser.*

UPBRAND. *adj.* [up and brand.] Lifted by the hand.
The upbrand sledge is used by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter. They use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

UPCAST. [Participle from to cast up. The verb to upcast is not in use.] Thrown upwards.

Beasts with upcast eyes forsake their shade,
And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryden.*

UPCAST.